

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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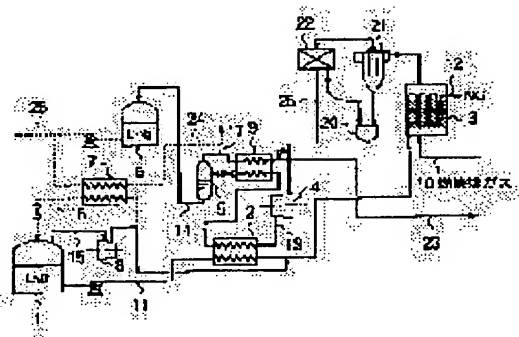
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(54) MANUFACTURE OF DRY ICE AND LIQUEFIED NITROGEN AND DEVICE THEREOF, AND RE-LIQUEFYING METHOD OF BOIL-OFF GAS AND DEVICE THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To produce a liquefied nitrogen efficiently by utilizing the temperature of LNG effectively by cooling a combustion exhaust gas by utilizing the temperature of a discharged LNG, producing a dry ice by the solidification of carbon dioxide gas contained in the combustion exhaust gas and separating it, and compressing and cooling a residual exhaust gas further.

**SOLUTION:** LNG 11 coming out from LNG storage 1 is heat exchanged with a compression gas 13 by a heat exchanger 2 and NG 12 is made by the heat exchange with a combustion exhaust gas 10 by a fluidized bed type heat exchanger 3. While, the combustion exhaust gas 10 is cooled to about  $-40$  to  $-70^{\circ}$  C by the heat exchange with NG gas 12 and the minute particle shape powder body of a dry ice is generated in the fluidized bed and this is separated from the residual exhaust gas by a cyclone 21 and stored in a dry ice storage 20. Then, the residual exhaust gas is supplied to a gas compressor 4 through a filter 22 to form a compression gas 13 and cooled by the heat exchange to LNG 11 by the heat exchanger 2 and further, after being heat exchanged to the low temperature gas 17 and cooled by the low temperature air heat exchanger 9, its one part is made to a liquefied nitrogen 14 by a adiabatic expansion device 5 and stored in a storage 6.



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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the dry ice characterized by compressing further, cooling the residual exhaust gas which cooled the combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure liquefied natural gas, generated dry ice by solidifying the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, dissociated, and separated dry ice, and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 1 characterized by a combustion gas being a combustion gas of liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 3] Heat exchange of the expenditure liquefied natural gas is carried out to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice.

Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it considers as natural gas. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generate dry ice and it dissociates. The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by carrying out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen after compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice, carrying out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas from a tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling or carrying out heat exchange, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 3 characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 5] A liquefied natural gas tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone. The liquefied natural gas which consisted of a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and gas-compression equipment, and was paid out of the liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling. Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. Natural gas and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [ whether heat exchange is further carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and ] Or the manufacturing installation of the dry ice characterized by constituting and becoming so that adiabatic expansion may be carried out further, liquefaction nitrogen may be manufactured after carrying out heat exchange, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen may be stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 6] The liquefaction approach of the volatile gas which cools a combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure liquefied natural gas, carries out cooling solidification of the

carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, carries out compression cooling of the residual exhaust gas which generated dry ice, dissociated and separated dry ice further, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying volatile off-gas using this liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 7] The liquefaction approach of the volatile gas according to claim 6 characterized by manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen at the demand time zone of liquefied natural gas, and liquefying volatile off-gas at the non-demand time zone of liquefied natural gas.

[Claim 8] Heat exchange of the expenditure liquefied natural gas is carried out to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it considers as natural gas. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generation separation of the dry ice is carried out. After compressing the residual exhaust gas which carried out generation separation of the dry ice, [ whether heat exchange is carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, and ] Or the liquefaction approach of the volatile off-gas according to claim 6 or 7 which is made to carry out adiabatic expansion further after carrying out heat exchange, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying volatile off-gas using this liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 9] The liquefaction approach of the volatile gas according to claim 8 characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone.

[Claim 10] A liquefied natural gas tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone. The liquefied natural gas which consisted of a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, gas-compression equipment, a volatile off-gas compression equipment, and a heat exchanger for volatile off-gas liquefaction, and was paid out of the liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling. Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. Natural gas and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [ whether heat exchange is further carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and ] Or after carrying out heat exchange, carry out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank. Liquefaction equipment of the volatile off-gas characterized by constituting and becoming so that heat exchange may be carried out to said liquefaction nitrogen and it may liquefy by the heat exchanger for volatile off-gas liquefaction, after compressing volatile off-gas with a volatile off-gas compression equipment.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention evaporates liquefied natural gas (LNG and abbreviated name), and relates to the approach of setting to LNG volle off-gas (gas which LNG evaporates and is accumulated in the upper part of an LNG tank, BOG and abbreviated name), and carrying out a reliquefaction to the method of manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen using the cold energy at the time of supplying as natural gas (NG and abbreviated name), and its equipment list using the cold energy of this liquefaction nitrogen, at the time of un-supplying [ of NG ], and its equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] LNG is stored in a heat insulation tank, at the time of NG supply, is evaporated and pressurized and is paid out as a thermal power station plant or NG for town gas. Since the approach of carrying out [ the approach ] heat exchange, usually carrying out heating evaporation in seawater, and setting to NG was taken, LNG paid out at the time of the need of NG had having discarded in seawater, without using effectively the cold energy which LNG holds, and the problem of low Asumi water having been generated and affecting an environment.

[0003] Moreover, although heat insulation of the LNG tank is carried out, a part of LNG always evaporates with the heat from the outside, or a part evaporates in connection with precooling of piping or a device at the time of expenditure of LNG, and the acceptance from a transport ship in unsteady, and BOG occurs. The steady yield of BOG is about 0.001 ~ 0.1%/hr to a quantity to be stored. Thus, the effective approach about the art of BOG always generated all day and night was searched for.

[0004] Here, the result of having reviewed the conventional technique of a BOG reliquefaction approach from a viewpoint of returning LNG obtained by carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG to an LNG tank is shown below.

[0005] (a) About the thing using the liquefaction cycle by the combination of compression, cooling, and expansion, the approach by the closed-loop cycle to which the approach the approach of using the BOG itself as a working medium uses ammonia for JP.57-65792.A as a medium refrigerant uses nitrogen as a working medium at JP.2-157583.A is indicated by JP.50-22771.A.

[0006] (b) About what carries out cool storage of the LNG cold energy to the high day ranges of a \*\* gas load, and carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG to the night of low loading using cool storage, hydrocarbons, such as an isopentane and an isobutane, are used for JP.60-98300.A as a refrigerant, the approach of carrying out cool storage using the sensible heat and the latent heat uses alcohols and its water solution for JP.2-157583.A as a refrigerant, and the approach of carrying out cool storage using the sensible heat and the latent heat is indicated.

[0007] (c) It is related with what uses LNG cold energy for the LNG evaporation actuation at the time of \*\* gas, and coincidence, and carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG, and BOG which cooled, liquefied after compressing BOG and was liquefied is paid out to JP.4-370499.A, the approach of mixing with LNG and carrying out \*\* gas constitutes a BOG liquefaction cycle in JP.62-147197.A, and the approach of flowing back Liquefaction BOG to a tank is indicated.

[0008] (d) About the approach of making a reliquefaction easy by addition of the high-boiling point component to BOG, the approach of adding the hydrocarbon of carbon numbers 2-4 recycles the heavy component of BOG in a reliquefaction vessel at JP.3-41518.A for the nitrogen concentration reduction in BOG is indicated by JP.2-240499.A after heating BOG.

[0009] In the above-mentioned art, although mode of processing of (a) cannot apply a liquefaction cycle to BOG, and it cannot be based on a time zone but it can work, it is not the deployment process of LNG cold energy.

[0010] Although the reliquefaction of BOG is possible for it also in at night when \*\* gas stops or decreases sharply since mode of processing of (b) carries out cool storage of the LNG cold energy, and reduction of the power expense of BOG liquefaction is enabled since LNG cold energy is used, there is a problem that a cool storage tub becomes large, from on the cool storage property of a refrigerant.

[0011] Although it is possible for a BOG reliquefaction only at the time of LNG expenditure since cool storage of the mode of processing of (c) is not carried out, there is a problem that a BOG reliquefaction is not made in at night when BOG processing poses a problem most.

[0012] Although a BOG reliquefaction is possible only for the time of LNG expenditure since mode of processing of (d) gets the dew-point of BOG at the time of a BOG reliquefaction, and cool storage is not passed and carried out to the supplementary means which adds heavy hydrocarbon and makes the reliquefaction of BOG easy, there is a problem that a BOG reliquefaction is not made in at night when BOG processing poses a problem most.

[0013] As mentioned above, among the arts of BOG proposed from the former, a desirable approach (is JP.60-98300.A etc.), when the refrigerant or the cold reserving material is cooled using the cold energy generated in the case of evaporation at the time of expenditure of LNG and the amount of need decreased or stops, [ the method (b) ] which carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG using the cold energy of the cooled refrigerant or a cold reserving material, and is returned to an LNG tank, and [ However, it is as having already stated that this approach also has the problem that it is necessary to enlarge a cool storage tub in the actual condition. In addition, it is common knowledge that air is liquefied and rectified, using cold energy in to mix NG to pay out as a circumferrence technique concerning a BOG reliquefaction, and to use \*\*\*\*, liquefaction nitrogen, liquefied oxygen, and a liquefaction argon are produced jointly, a carbon dioxide is cooled, and a liquefaction carbon dioxide and dry ice can be produced jointly.

[0014] What was described above is shown below collectively. The amount of LNG paid out as a thermal power station plant or NG for town gas is sharply changed according to a time zone or a season. On the other hand, BOG is always regularly generated again in unsteady including day and night at the time of the LNG acceptance to an LNG tank, storage, and expenditure of NG. At the time of day ranges with many amounts which LNG pays out, it can process by compressing BOG, mixing directly to expenditure LNG, consuming to it, or mixing indirectly, carrying out a reliquefaction, and returning to an LNG tank. However, expenditure of LNG, such as night and early morning, is stabilized in BOG to which a throughput is irregularly changed reduction or when there is nothing, and it can process, and it is the compact which can use LNG cold energy effectively and the further establishment of an energy-saving type BOG processing technique is desired.

[0015] [Problems] to be Solved by the Invention] The object of this invention is to offer the approach of liquefying efficiently BOG to which using the cold energy of LNG effectively and an yield are changed, and the equipment for it, without producing the above-mentioned problem.

[0016] [Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons use the latent heat of vaporization and/or the sensible heat as a result of examining the circumferrence technique of LNG processing wholeheartedly that the above-mentioned technical problem should be solved, until LNG evaporates and it is set to NG of the temperature near an outside temperature as cold energy. The carbon dioxide gas and nitrogen which are contained in various kinds of combustion gases can be cooled, and dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen can be manufactured. Furthermore,

the liquefaction nitrogen which carried out in this way and was manufactured is stored, and it came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of a configuration to do a very efficient process by carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG to the non-demand time zone of LNG using this.

[0017] That is, this invention contains the following (1) thru/or the mode of (10).

(1) The manufacture approach of the dry ice characterized by compressing further, cooling the residual exhaust gas which cooled the combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, generated dry ice by solidifying the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, dissociated, and separated dry ice, and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and liquefaction nitrogen.

(2) The above characterized by a combustion gas being a combustion gas of LNG or LPG. (1) The manufacture approach of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0018] (3) Carry out heat exchange of expenditure LNG to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it is referred to as NG. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generate dry ice and it dissociates. The above (1) characterized by carrying out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen after compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice, carrying out heat exchange to LNG from a tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling or carrying out heat exchange or the dry ice of (2), and the manufacture approach of liquefaction nitrogen.

(4) The above characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone (4) The manufacture approach of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0019] LNG which consisted of an LNG tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone, a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and gas-compression equipment, and was paid out to the LNG tank (5) By the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. NG and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [whether heat exchange is further carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and] Or the manufacturing installation of the dry ice characterized by constituting and becoming so that adiabatic expansion may be carried out further, liquefaction nitrogen may be manufactured after carrying out heat exchange, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen may be stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0020] (6) The reliquefaction approach of BOG which cools a combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, carries out cooling solidification of the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, carries out compression cooling of the residual exhaust gas which generated dry ice, dissociated and separated dry ice further, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying BOG using this liquefaction nitrogen.

(7) The above characterized by manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen at the demand time zone of LNG, and liquefying BOG at the non-demand time zone of LNG (6) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

[0021] (8) Carry out heat exchange of expenditure LNG to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it is referred to as NG. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other

hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generation separation of the dry ice is carried out. After compressing the residual exhaust gas which carried out generation separation of the dry ice, [whether heat exchange is carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, and] Or the above which is made to carry out adiabatic expansion further after carrying out heat exchange, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying BOG using this liquefaction nitrogen (6) Or (7) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

(9) The above characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone (8) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

[0022] (10) An LNG tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, LNG which consisted of a cyclone, a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, gas-compression equipment, a BOG compression equipment, and a heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and was paid out of the LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. NG and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. The residual exhaust gas which separated the generated dry ice with the cyclone and separated dry ice is compressed with gas-compression equipment. Furthermore, [whether heat exchange is carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling and] Or after carrying out heat exchange, carry out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank. Reliquefaction equipment of BOG characterized by constituting and becoming so that heat exchange may be carried out to said liquefaction nitrogen and it may liquefy by the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, after compressing BOG with a BOG compression equipment.

[0023] [Embodiment of the Invention] Evaporation temperature [in / LNG consists of saturated hydrocarbon of the carbon numbers 1-5 which usually use methane as a principal component, although a presentation changes a little with places of production, in the bottom of ordinary pressure thru/or application of pressure, it is cooled by -150 thru/or -170 degrees C, and it is liquefied and stored and / ordinary pressure] is [about -160 degrees C. Therefore, the dry ice, liquefaction air, or liquefaction nitrogen which has much need in a cooling agent etc. can be manufactured as cold energy using the latent heat of vaporization and/or the sensible heat until LNG evaporates and it is set to NG of an outside temperature. Furthermore, the liquefaction air or liquefaction nitrogen manufactured by this approach can be stored, and the reliquefaction of the BOG can be carried out using this at the time of the need.

[0024] Since liquefaction nitrogen can be managed with a facility small [since the amount of heat and chilliness storage per unit weight is comparatively large] although stored, it is desirable. That is, similarly the liquefaction nitrogen of the saturation state under 1 atmospheric pressure holds [0.30kcal [per weight of 1kg] cold energy as compared with the nitrogen of the shape of a 25-degree C gas under 1 atmospheric pressure.

[0025] Liquefaction temperature [in / BOG stops at the upper part in an LNG tank by ordinary pressure mostly, the temperature is -100 thru/or -180 degrees C, and a main component is methane, and / ordinary pressure] is [about -160 degrees C and the liquefaction temperature in the condition of having compressed 30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> into G is about 145 degrees C. [0026] In this invention, the amount out of which a non-demand time zone pays the period when, as for a demand time zone, LNG pays out LNG paid out of an LNG heat insulation tank as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas to the above-mentioned application to the above-mentioned application decreases substantially, or expenditure LNG means the period which is 0. Following [for example, ], demand time zones are day ranges and non-demand time zones are

[0027] Although BOG is paid out as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas at a need

term. Since it generates at an almost fixed rate with outside heat at a non-need term, and a lot of BOG(s) are comparatively generated in a short time in connection with precooling, such as a tank wall, piping, and a device, at the time of the LNG acceptance from a transport ship etc. and it stops at the upper part in an LNG tank. It is necessary to carry out the reliquefaction of the BOG by the possession cold energy of liquefaction nitrogen according to the above-mentioned generating rate. It is not necessary to worry about the pressure buildup by the containment in an LNG tank of BOG in this invention.

[0028] In this invention, the target combustion gases are combustion gases, such as LNG, LPG, petroleum, coal, and dust, and are combustion gases of LNG and LPG preferably. For example, manufacture of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen can be performed using the cold energy of LNG at the time of using and paying out the combustion gas of paid-out NG, and the reliquefaction of BOG can be performed using the liquefaction nitrogen manufactured further.

[0029] This invention is explained to a detail taking the case of the case where a combustion gas is [ following ] a combustion gas of LNG. The components of a combustion gas are mainly a carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and moisture, and a small amount of oxygen and the nitrogen oxides of a minute amount, are contained. Therefore, if moisture is mainly removed from the above-mentioned combustion gas, even if it will emit nitrogen after becoming suitable as a raw material of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen and carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG, with liquefaction nitrogen to atmospheric air, since origin is a combustion gas, there is little economical loss and an environmental protection top is also satisfactory [ loss ]. Moreover, these gas is incomcombustibility, and even when equipment should be damaged, there is little risk of mixing with LNG or BOG and disaster occurring.

[0030] The combustion gas for liquefaction uses what removed the moisture in a combustion gas beforehand after carrying out defraction processing of dust collection, filtration, etc. as occasion demands. For example, heat exchange can be carried out to NG after the fluid bed mold heat exchanger passage in this invention, and the moisture in a combustion gas can be removed beforehand.

[0031] LNG paid out of an LNG tank at the time of the need of NG carries out heat exchange to compressed gas (nitrogen) by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, carries out heat exchange to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, turns into NG, and is paid out as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas.

[0032] The lower part of a fluid bed mold heat exchanger is supplied, and heat exchange is carried out to the interflow object of LNG and NG, it is cooled, and the dehumidified combustion gas generates dry ice. A fluid bed mold heat exchanger consists of a heat exchange pipe or a panel prepared into the container which forms the fluid bed in the interior, and the container, LNG, and/or NG (usually interflow object) flow as a cooling agent on a heat exchange pipe or a panel, and the medium for the fluid beds is added to the space which forms the fluid bed.

[0033] As a medium for the fluid beds, silica sand, metal particles, the particle made from pottery, and other particles can be used, and, as for the configuration, the shape of a globular shape, corniform, and hollow, tubular, an annular object, etc. are mentioned. Although it is cooled by the cooling pipe with which floating circulation of the inside of the fluid bed is carried out with the combustion gas with which a fluid bed medium particle goes up the inside of the fluid bed when a particle is used as a medium for the fluid beds, and LNG or NG circulates inside, the carbon dioxide in a combustion gas serves as dry ice on a particle, and it solidifies and being adhered, the dry ice on a particle separates by particles collision friction under floating, and it falls, and it becomes dry ice of fine particles, and is conveyed by the air current.

[0034] Even if it carries out floating circulation of the inside of the fluid bed with the combustion gas which goes up within the fluid bed and dry ice adheres, the path and specific gravity of a particle are selected so that the operating condition which can fully flow may be suited. Although based also on the configuration of the fluid bed, and magnitude, the linear velocity of a combustion gas is  $0.1 \sim 1.0$  m/sec preferably  $0.05$  to  $5$  m/sec. Therefore, as a suitable example of the medium particle for the fluid beds, it is also the specific gravity 2, such as silica sand and metal particles, thru/or that [ about ten ], and, as for particle diameter, a thing (10 micrometers thru/or 1mm) is mentioned. As a configuration of a particle, the thing of a globular shape,

corniform, the shape of hollow, and the shape of a non-fixed form like sand is suitable.

[0035] A medium particle cools a combustion gas, in addition to making dry ice generate, grinds the dry ice formed on a particle and the cooling pipe of a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and a fluid bed wall surface as fine particles, or has the work which it fails to scratch.

[0036] In order to separate the particle which the dry ice deposited on the medium particle for the fluid beds crushed and produced in order to make the fluid bed circulate through the medium particle for the fluid beds, eliminators, such as a cyclone, can be formed in the upper part or the upper section of the fluid bed. Even if it uses these eliminators, the medium particle for the fluid beds and the particle of the dry ice to generate dissociate easily because of a specific gravity difference etc.

[0037] The particle (fine particles) of the dry ice powder which remains to exhaust gas further and is accompanied although it is carried away from the fluid bed upper part with the residual exhaust gas which makes nitrogen a subject in the above-mentioned linear velocity since the dry ice generated within the fluid bed is powdery snow-like, relative bulk density is  $0.2 \sim 0.8$  and particle size is  $5 \sim 50$  micrometers, the cyclone for dry ice separation is supplied and dry ice [ a great portion of ] particle is removed from emission here is separated by filters, such as a bag filter. As a filter for dry ice particle separation, a bag filter is suitable. Here, the dry ice particle which remains in above-mentioned exhaust gas accumulates the gas-compression inside of a plane and in piping, and there is in the need of removing a dry ice particle to extent which causes neither lock out nor revolution imbalance. As a filter, construction material and structure are selected in consideration of low warm temperature contraction and the blinding prevention by dry ice adhesion.

[0038] furthermore, the lower part of a cyclone and a tapir — a powder collector is formed in the lower part of filters, such as a filter, and dry ice fine particles are collected. It is this dry ice powder bed  $30 \sim 40$  kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. By pressurizing extent, they are a consistency  $1600 \sim 1700$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. It can consider as a dry ice Plastic solid.

[0039] Most components of the remaining exhaust gas (residual exhaust gas) which separated dry ice are  $20 \sim 40$  kg/cm<sup>2</sup> in order to be nitrogen and to liquefy this. It compresses. Compression of residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) may be performed by repeating compression multistage [ such as 2-4 etc. steps. ] and cooling. After collecting for cooling the cold energy which NG after passing the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling holds and cooling residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) beforehand, in order to liquefy residual exhaust gas further, the cold energy of LNG is used.

[0040] Deep freeze of the compressed nitrogen (residual exhaust gas) is carried out to  $-100 \sim -160$  degree C by LNG by the heat exchanger for compressed gas. If the nitrogen by which deep freeze was compressed and carried out is required, by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger, heat exchange can be carried out further, it can be liquefied, and also it is cooled by adiabatic expansion and the amount of [ non-liquefied ] deep freeze gas is [ a part ] liquefiable. It dissociates with a gas and liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and since it is cooled, after carrying out heat exchange by the above-mentioned deep freeze gas heat exchanger (for example, after a gas is recycled by the preceding paragraph of said gas-compression machine etc. or is used for clearance of the moisture in a combustion gas), it is emitted to atmospheric air.

[0041] In addition, an expansion turbine is installed between a compressor and a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and some compression nitrogen is supplied to an expansion turbine, reversible expansion is carried out, it cools, the nitrogen newly introduced by the turbine driven under the power collected from compression nitrogen is compressed further, and you may make it supply the nitrogen for un-liquefying [ which expanded on the other hand and was cooled ] to a deep-freeze gas heat exchanger etc. as deep-freeze nitrogen recycled.

[0042] Moreover, the method using the simplest Joule-Thomson effect is sufficient as the manufacturing method of liquefaction nitrogen, and the liquefaction approach of the nitrogen which cools compressed nitrogen using the cold energy of LNG itself is [ Linde process ] still better also by these improving methods also in a Claude process.

[0043] BOG generated with an LNG tank at the time of the non-need of NG is  $5 \sim 30$  kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by



the BOG compressor. It compresses, and it is a heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and heat exchange is carried out to the liquefaction nitrogen manufactured and stored using the cold energy of LNG at the time of the need of NG, a reliquefaction is carried out to LNG, and it is stored in an LNG tank as a reliquefaction BOG. Liquefaction nitrogen is used for liquefaction of BOG, or is stored as surplus liquefaction nitrogen and used for another application. When used for liquefaction of BOG, it is used for cooling of BOG by the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and the nitrogen evaporated and produced is emitted to atmospheric air as exhaust gas. In addition, BOG generated at the time of the need of NG is 5–30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by the BOG compressor. After compressing, it can \*, if it is mixed and used for expenditure LNG.

[0044] A deep freeze gas heat exchanger is used by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and the need in this invention. As these heat exchangers, when conventional shell and a conventional tube mold have a small temperature gradient, things, such as a plate fin mold, can be used.

[0045] Drawing 1 is a flow plan which shows one embodiment of this invention. In drawing 1, as for the broken line at the time of NG need, a continuous line shows the flow of the time of NG non-need. As an example of this invention, by drawing 1, dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen are manufactured and stored in below using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, and how to carry out the reliquefaction of the BOG is explained to it. LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 (the thing of the magnitude of capacity two to 100,000k1 is used in the actual condition) at ordinary pressure and about –161 degrees C, and BOG has stopped at the upper part of LNG at –100–160 degree C according to ordinary pressure thru/or the 0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G grade of a little application of pressure. The amount of expenditure of LNG is for example, 100 t/hr at the time of day-ranges NG need, and is 10–50kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by the pump. Pressurizing and paying out, the amount of expenditure at the time of NG non-need is 10t [0–] /hr at night. The yields of BOG are always an average of 7 t/hr.

[0046] Heat exchange is carried out to compressed-gas [gas by which residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) was compressed] 13 by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, heat exchange is further carried out to the combustion gas 10 after dehumidification by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, it is set to NG12, and LNG11 which came out of the LNG tank 1 at the time of the need of NG is 30–80kg/cm<sup>2</sup> a thermal power station plant and for town gas. It pays out as pressurized NG.

[0047] the combustion gas 10 removed in moisture with the dehumidifier (not shown) on the other hand — the above-mentioned fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 — a cooling pipe and a fluid bed particle — minding — NG and heat exchange — carrying out — about — it is cooled by –40–70 degree C and the particle-like fine particles of dry ice are produced in the fluid bed, and it is accompanied to residual exhaust gas, dissociates with a fluid bed particle, and is conveyed to a cyclone 21. It dissociates with residual exhaust gas in a cyclone, and the particle-like fine particles of the dry ice supplied to the cyclone are stored in the dry ice tank 20. Since the residual exhaust gas which passed the cyclone accompanies a little dry ice particle, after it removes a dry ice particle with a filter 22 further, it is supplied to the gas-compression machine 4 as residual exhaust gas 26. In addition, after separating the minute amount of gas of oxygen and others adsorption, desorption actuation, etc. at a desirable process by the conventional approach if needed, you may make it send to compression / liquefaction process, when the minute amount of gas of oxygen gas and others is contained in residual exhaust gas 26.

[0048] Residual exhaust gas 26 (nitrogen) is 20–40kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by the gas-compression machine 4, it is pressurized. Become compressed gas 13 and pay out by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, and carry out heat exchange to LNG11, and it is cooled. After carrying out heat exchange to deep freeze gas 17 and being cooled by the deep freeze air heat exchanger 9, a part serves as liquefaction nitrogen 14 with adiabatic-expansion equipment 5. After being stored in the liquefaction nitrogen tank 6, and a part's serving as deep freeze gas 17 and carrying out heat exchange to compressed gas 13 by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9. Although it was recycled by the preceding paragraph of a gas-compression machine etc. or not being illustrated, after being used for clearance of the moisture in a combustion gas with a dehumidifier through the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 depending on the need, it is emitted to atmospheric

air as exhausted nitrogen gas 23.

[0049] At the time of the non-need of NG, BOG15 is compressed into 5–30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by the BOG compressor 8, it carries out heat exchange to liquefaction nitrogen by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, and a reliquefaction is carried out to LNG, and it is stored in the LNG tank 1 as a reliquefaction BOG16. Liquefaction nitrogen is evaporated by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, and is emitted to atmospheric air as exhausted nitrogen gas 24, or is used for another application as surplus liquefaction nitrogen 25.

[0050] [Example] Hereafter, although an example explains this invention concretely, this invention is not limited to these.

(Example 1) In the equipment shown in drawing 1, LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 at ordinary pressure and –161 degrees C. At the time of day-ranges need, the amount of expenditure of LNG is 100t/hr, is pressurized by 30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G with a pump, and is paid out, and the amount of expenditure at the time of non-need is 0 t/hr at night. LNG paid out at the time of the need of NG should carry out heat exchange to compressed gas 13 by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, should carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas 10 after dehumidification by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 further, and should pass a dehumidifier (not shown) — it was set to NG12 and paid out thermal power station plants.

[0051] on the other hand, be discharged from an LNG combustion facility and combustion-gas 39 t/hr containing 71% of nitrogen, 9% of carbon dioxides, 3% of oxygen, 17% of moisture, and NOx 120ppm should pass a dehumidifier (not shown) — the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 was supplied so that it might become the combustion gas 10 dehumidified by the moisture of about 10 ppm or less and the void-tower lifting linear velocity of the gas in the fluid bed might serve as 0.25 m/sec. The fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 is filled up with silica sand with a mean particle diameter of 180 micrometers. Heat exchange is carried out to LNG by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, and exhaust gas 10 is [about ] — it was cooled by 140 degrees C and the particle fine particles of dry ice were generated. The particle-like fine particles of the obtained dry ice were about 5–50 micrometers in particle size, it was conveyed to the cyclone 21 by residual exhaust gas 26, and was separated by the cyclone, and were brought together in the powder collecting machine of the cyclone lower part, and were stored in the dry ice tank 20. After the residual exhaust gas which accompanies the dry ice particle of a minute amount separated the dry ice particle with the filter 22 (here bag filter), residual exhaust gas 26 was supplied to the compressor 4. The amount of the dry ice which the separated dry ice particle fine particles were stored in the dry ice tank 20 with the dry ice separated with the cyclone 21, and was obtained was 5.5 t/hr.

[0052] Residual exhaust gas 26 after separating dry ice repeats compression cooling with three steps of gas-compression machines 4, and is –45 degrees C and 31kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. After having become compressed gas 13, being the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, carrying out heat exchange to expenditure LNG11 and carrying out heat exchange by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9 further, the part became liquefaction nitrogen 18.5 t/hr with adiabatic-expansion equipment 5, and it was stored in the liquefaction nitrogen tank 6. After carrying out heat exchange of the remaining deep freeze gas 17 which carried out adiabatic expansion by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9, the part was recycled by the preceding paragraph of the gas-compression machine 4, and with precooled by the combustion gas which flows into the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, further, after others were used as a heat sink of dehumidification, they were emitted to atmospheric air.

[0053] (Example 2) In the equipment shown in drawing 1, LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 at ordinary pressure and –161 degrees C, and BOG has stopped at the upper part of LNG at ordinary pressure and –160 degrees C. At the time of day-ranges need, the amount of expenditure of LNG is 100t/hr, is pressurized by 30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G with a pump, and is paid out, and the amount of expenditure at the time of non-need is 0 t/hr at night. The yields of BOG are an average of 7 t/hr.

[0054] The liquefaction nitrogen manufactured in the example 1 was used, and the reliquefaction of the BOG was carried out to LNG at the time of NG non-need at night. BOG15 generated in an

average of 7 t/hr at the time of NG non-need is 11kg/cm<sup>2</sup> by the BOG compressor 8. It was compressed and heat exchange was carried out to liquefaction nitrogen 15 t/hr by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, mostly, the reliquefaction of the whole quantity was carried out and it was stored in the LNG tank 1. In addition, a presentation, the boiling point, and the dew-point of LNG used in the examples 1 and 2 are as in a table 1.

[0055]

[A table 1]

表 1 LNGの組成

組成	CH <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	89.71 vol% 0.193 vol% 6.81 vol% 2.51 vol% 0.389 vol% 0.388 vol% 0.00 vol%
沸点	at 40kg/cm <sup>2</sup> G	-81.3 °C
露点	at 30kg/cm <sup>2</sup> G at 40kg/cm <sup>2</sup> G	-35.6 °C -33.0 °C

[0056] Moreover, 30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (or condensation curve) of vaporization curves of the nitrogen in G was indicated to be G to drawing 2 the pressure of 30kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G, the vaporization curve (or condensation curve) of LNG [in / 40kg/cm<sup>2</sup> / G], and the pressure of 20kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Since the temperature of LNG is in a low temperature side rather than the liquefaction temperature of the nitrogen gas under application of pressure, drawing 2 shows that the operating condition which can liquefy BOG by the cold energy of liquefaction nitrogen exists in that the operating condition which nitrogen gas (principal component of a combustion gas) can liquefy by the cold energy of LNG exists clearly by the heat exchange between LNG (or NG) and nitrogen (or liquefaction nitrogen), and reverse.

[0057]

[Effect of the invention] By this invention, dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen were able to be manufactured from LNG or an LPG combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG of LNG. Moreover, although the amount of expenditure of LNG had a big difference in the time of non-need with the time of need at night, using the above-mentioned liquefaction nitrogen, it was able to carry out the whole-quantity reliquefaction of the BOG generated at night at the time of the non-need of LNG mostly, and was able to return it to the LNG tank daytime.

[Translation done]



## \* NOTICES \*

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The process flow sheet in which one embodiment of this invention is shown.

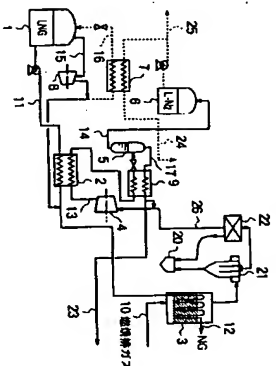
[Drawing 2] Drawing showing LNG and the temperature pair enthalpy curve of nitrogen.

[Description of Notations]

1. LNG Tank Heat Exchanger for 2. Compressed-Gas Cooling 3. Fluid Bed Mold Heat Exchanger
4. Gas-Compression Machine 5. Adiabatic-Expansion Equipment 6. Liquefaction Nitrogen Tank
7. Heat Exchanger for BOG Liquefaction 8. BOG Compressor 9. Deep Freeze Gas Heat Exchanger
10. After [ Dehumidification ] Combustion-Gas 11. Expenditure LNG 12. NG
13. Compressed Gas 14. Liquefaction Nitrogen 15. BOG 16. Reliquefaction BOG
17. Deep Freeze Gas 20. Dry Ice Tank 21. Cyclone
22. Filter 23. Exhausted Nitrogen Gas (a Part for Un-Condensing)
24. Exhausted Nitrogen Gas (after BOG Cooling) 25. Surplus Liquefaction Nitrogen (a Part for Multiple-purpose Utilization)
26. Residual Exhaust Gas after Removing Moisture and Carbon Dioxide Gas

[Translation done.]

(51)Int.Cl. <sup>4</sup>		発明の名称	発明の要旨
F 1 7 C 9/04	B 0 1 D 53/62	F 1 7 C 9/04	F 1 7 C 9/04
F 1 7 C 13/00	3 0 2	B 0 1 D 53/34	3 0 2 A 1 3 5 2
(21)出願番号		特願平9-204833	(71)出願人 三菱重工業株式会社
(22)出願日		平成8年(1996)8月2日	(72)発明者 東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目5番1号 松原 祥 三菱重工業株式会社広島研究所内 松原 直 広島県広島市西区曙町四丁目6番22号 三菱重工業株式会社広島研究所内 松原 正樹 東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目5番1号 三 菱重工業株式会社 代理士 井理士 内田 明 (特2名) 最終頁に続く



(54)【発明の名称】 ドライアイス、液化窒素の製造方法及びその装置並びにボイルオフガスの再液化方法及びその装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 LNGの冷熱を有効に利用すること及び発生量が変動するBOGを効率よく液化することができると、

【解決手段】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含まれる炭酸ガス、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスを更に圧縮、冷却して液化窒素を製造することを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法並びに得られた液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化方法及びこれらの方法で使用する装置。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含まれる炭酸ガスを分離することによりドライアスを生成して分離し、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスを更に圧縮、冷却して液化窒素を製造することを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項2】 燃焼排ガスが液化天然ガス又は液化石油ガスの燃焼排ガスであることを特徴とする請求項1記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項3】 払い出し液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動型熱交換器で除留された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除留された燃焼排ガスを前記流動型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアスを生成して分離し、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスを圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で貯槽からの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造することを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項4】 生成したドライアスをサイクロンにより分離することを特徴とする請求項3記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項5】 液化天然ガス貯槽、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器、流動型熱交換器、サイクロン、ドライアイス貯槽、断熱膨張装置、液化窒素貯槽、ガス圧縮装置からなり、液化天然ガス貯槽から払い出した液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動型熱交換器で除留された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除留された燃焼排ガスを前記流動型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアスを生成し、生成したドライアスをサイクロンにより分離してドライアスを貯槽に貯蔵し、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスをガス圧縮装置により圧縮し、更に圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で液化天然ガス貯槽からの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造し、得られた液化窒素を液化窒素貯槽に貯蔵するよう構成してなることを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造装置。

【請求項6】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含まれる炭酸ガスを冷却してドライアスを生成して分離し、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスを更に圧縮冷却して液化窒素を製造して貯蔵し、該液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項7】 液化天然ガスの需要期間にドライアイス及び液化窒素を製造し、液化天然ガスの非需要期間にボイルオフガスの液化を行うことを特徴とする請求項6記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項8】 払い出し液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除留された燃焼排ガスを前記流動型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアスを生成して分離し、ドライアスを生成成分分離した炭酸ガスを圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で貯槽からの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて、液化窒素を製造して貯蔵し、該液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とする請求項6又は7記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項9】 生成したドライアスをサイクロンにより分離することを特徴とする請求項8記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項10】 液化天然ガス貯槽、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器、流動型熱交換器、サイクロン、ドライアイス貯槽、断熱膨張装置、液化窒素貯槽、ガス圧縮装置、ボイルオフガス圧縮装置、ボイルオフガス液化用熱交換器からなり、液化天然ガス貯槽から払い出した液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動型熱交換器で除留された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除留された燃焼排ガスを前記流動型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアスを生成し、生成したドライアスをサイクロンにより分離してドライアスを貯槽に貯蔵し、ドライアスを分離した炭酸ガスをガス圧縮装置により圧縮し、更に圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で液化天然ガス貯槽からの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造し、得られた液化窒素を液化窒素貯槽に貯蔵し、ボイルオフガスをボイルオフガス圧縮装置により圧縮したのちボイルオフガス液化用熱交換器で前記液化窒素と熱交換して、ボイルオフガスが液化してなることを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は液化天然ガス(LNGと略称)を気化し、天然ガス(NGと略称)として供給する際の冷熱を利用してドライアイス、液化窒素を製造する方法及びその装置並びに該液化窒素の冷熱を利用してNGの非供給時にボイルオフガス(LNGが気化してLNG貯槽の上部に溜められるガス：BOGと略称)をLNGとして再液化する方法及びその装置に関する。



の飽和蒸気圧となり、槽圧ないし加圧下にて、 $-150$ ないし $-170^{\circ}\text{C}$ にて冷却されて液化し貯蔵されており、槽圧における気化温度は約 $-161^{\circ}\text{C}$ である。したがって、LNGが気化し外温のNGとなるまでの蒸発潜熱及び/又は顕熱を冷熱として利用して、冷却効率に多くの差があるドライアイス、液化空あるいは液化窒素を製造することができる。更にこの方法により製造した液化空気又は液化窒素を貯蔵し、必要時にこれを使用してBOGを再液化することができる。

【0024】液化窒素は単位重量あたりの蓄冷熱量が比較的大きいため、貯蔵するのに小さな設備で済むので好ましい。すなわち、気圧下の飽和状態の液化窒素は、同じく1気圧下の2.5℃の気体状態の窒素と比較して、重量1kgあたり103.0 kcalの冷熱を保有する。

【0025】BOGはLNG貯槽内の上部にほぼ槽圧で留まり、その密度は $-100$ ないし $-160^{\circ}\text{C}$ であり、主たる成分はメタンであり、槽圧における気化温度は約 $-161^{\circ}\text{C}$ であり30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> Gに圧縮した状態の液化温度は約14.5℃である。

【0026】本発明において、払い出しLNGとはLNG保持槽から火力発電プラントや都市ガス用にNGとして払い出されるLNGを、無需要期間とはLNGが上記用途に払い出される期間を、非無需要期間とは上記用途に払い出される量が大幅に減少するか又は0である期間を意味する。したがって、例えば、無需要期間は昼間であり、非無需要期間とは夜間又は早朝あるいは火力発電プラント等の停止期間である。

【0027】BOGは無需要時には火力発電プラントや都市ガス用にNGとして払い出されるが、非無需要時には外熱によりほぼ一定の速度で発生し、また輸送船等からのLNG受け入れ時には貯槽壁、配管、機器等の予冷に伴い、比較的短時間内に多量のBOGを発生し、LNG貯槽内の上部に留まるので、上記発生速度に合わせてBOGを液化窒素の保有冷熱により再液化する必要がある。本発明ではBOGのLNG貯槽内封じ込めによる圧力上昇を心配する必要はない。

【0028】本発明で対象とする燃焼排ガスはLNG、LPG、石油類、石炭、ゴミ等の燃焼排ガスであり、好ましくは、LNG、LPGの燃焼排ガスである。例えば、払い出されるNGの燃焼排ガスを使用し、払い出す際のLNGの冷熱を利用してドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造を行うことができ、更に製造した液化窒素を用いてBOGの再液化を行うことができる。

【0029】以下燃焼排ガスがLNGの燃焼排ガスである場合を例として本発明を詳細に説明する。燃焼排ガスの成分は主として二酸化炭素、窒素及び水であり、少量の酸素や、微量の窒素酸化物が含まれていて、したがって、上記燃焼排ガスから主に水分を除去すればドライアイス及び液化窒素の原料として適当なものとなり、BOGを液化窒素により再液化した後の窒素を大気中に放

出しても、元は燃焼排ガスであるから経済的な損失は少なく、かつ、環境上も問題ない。また、これらのガスは不燃性であり、装置が万一破損した時でもLNGやBOGと混合して災害が発生する危険は少ない。

【0030】液化用の燃焼排ガスには必要により集塵、濾過等の清浄処理を施した上で燃焼排ガス中の水分を予め除去したものを使用する。例えば、本発明における流動層型熱交換器通過後のNGと熱交換し、燃焼排ガス中の水分を予め除去することができる。

【0031】NGの無需要時に、LNG貯槽から払い出されるLNGは、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で圧縮ガス(窒素)と熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器で冷却された燃焼排ガスと熱交換してNGとなり、火力発電プラントや都市ガス用にNGとして払い出される。

【0032】除塵された燃焼排ガスは流動層型熱交換器の下部に供給され、LNGとNGの混合流体と熱交換して冷却されドライアイスを生じ、流動層型熱交換器の内側に流動層を形成する容器と、容器の中に収められた熱交換パイプ又はパネル等からなり、熱交換パイプ又はパネルにはLNG及び/又はNG(通常は混合流体)が冷却剤として流れ、流動層を形成する空間には流動層用媒体が加えられている。

【0033】流動層用媒体としては粒状、金属粒子、陶磁器製粒子、その他の粒子が使用でき、その形状は球状、角状、中空状、管状、環状物などが挙げられる。流動層用媒体として粒子が使用される場合には、流動層媒体粒子は流動層内を上昇する燃焼排ガスにより流動層内を流動循環し、内部にLNGもしくはNGが流通する冷却管により冷却され、粒子上に燃焼排ガス中の二酸化炭素がドライアイスとなって硬固し付着するが、流動中の粒子間衝突摩擦により粒子上のドライアイスは剥がれ落ちて、粉体のドライアイスとなり、気流に搬送される。

【0034】粒子の径及び比重は、流動層内で上昇する燃焼排ガスにより流動層内を流動循環しドライアイスが付着しても剥がれ流動できるような操作条件に合うように選定される。流動層の形状、大きさにもよるが燃焼排ガスの流速は0.05～5 m/sec、好ましくは、0.1～1.0 m/secである。したがって、流動層用媒体粒子の好適な例としては粒状、金属粒子等の比重2ないし10程度のもであり、また粒子径は10μmないし1mmのものが多い。粒子の形状としては球状、角状、中空状あるいは砂のような無定型状のものも好適である。

【0035】媒体粒子は燃焼排ガスを冷却し、ドライアイスを生成させるのに加えて、粒子上及び流動層型熱交換器の冷却管及び流動層面上に形成されたドライアイスを粉体として粉砕したり、掻き落とす働きがある。

【0036】流動層の上部又は上流部には、流動層用媒体粒子を流動層に循環させるために、又は流動層用媒体粒子上に堆積したドライアイスが破砕して生じた微粒子

を分離するためにサイクロン等の分離器を設けることができる。これらの分離器を用いても、流動層用媒体粒子と、生成するドライアイスの微粒子とは比重差等のために容易に分離される。

【0037】流動層内で生成するドライアイスは粉雪状であり、嵩比重が0.2～0.8であり、径径が5～50μmであるので、上記流速では、窒素を主体とする残排ガスにより流動層上部から運び去られ、ドライアイスは分離サイクロンに供給され、ここで大部分のドライアイス微粒子は排ガス流から除去されるが、更に排ガスに残留して同伴するドライアイスの微粒子(粉体)はパイプパイプ等のパイプタにより分離される。ドライアイスは微粒子が、ガス圧縮機内及び配管内に堆積して、閉塞や回流パイプタを引き起こさない程度までドライアイス微粒子を除去する必要がある。パイプタとしては、低温熱収縮、ドライアイス付着による詰まり防止を考慮して材質と構造を選定する。

【0038】さらに、サイクロンの下部及びパイプタ等のパイプタの下部には集粉装置が設けられ、ドライアイスは粉体が回収される。このドライアイスは粉体を30～40 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>程度に加圧することにより、密度1600～1700 kg/m<sup>3</sup>のドライアイス成形体とすることができる。

【0039】ドライアイスを分離した残りの排ガス(残排ガス)の成分はほとんど窒素であり、これを液化するために20～40 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>に圧縮する。残排ガス(窒素)の圧縮は2～4段階の多段の圧縮、冷却を繰り返して行うてもよい。冷却には圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通してNGが保有する冷熱を回収して残排ガス(窒素)を冷却した上、さらに残排ガスを液化するためにLNGの冷熱を使用する。

【0040】圧縮された窒素(残排ガス)は、圧縮ガス用熱交換器でLNGにより100～160℃に深冷される。圧縮され、深冷された窒素は、必要であれば深冷ガス熱交換器で更に熱交換して液化することができる。また更に未液化の深冷ガス分は顕熱源により冷却されて一部が液化でき、液化窒素は気体と分離され、液化窒素は貯蔵に貯蔵され、気体は冷却された上で配管パイプ熱交換器で熱交換した後、例えば、前記パイプ熱交換の前後等にリサイクルされたり、又は燃焼排ガス中の水分の除去に使用された後大気中へ放出される。

【0041】なお、圧縮機と液化窒素貯蔵との間に膨張タービンを設置し、圧縮機の一部を膨張タービンとして駆動させて冷却し、圧縮機から回収した動力で駆動するタービンにより新規に導入される窒素をさらに圧縮し、一方膨張して冷却した未液化の窒素を、リサイクルされる深冷窒素として深冷ガス熱交換器等に供給するようにしてもよい。

【0042】また、液化窒素の製造法は、最もシンプルなものとして、圧縮機内及び配管内に堆積した窒素をLNGの冷熱を利用して冷却する窒素の液化方法自体は、リッチ法によっても、クロード法によってもさらにはこれらの改良法によってもよい。

【0043】NGの非無需要時にLNG貯槽で発生するBOGはBOG圧縮機により5～30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>に圧縮し、BOG液化用熱交換器で、NGの無需要時にLNGの冷熱を利用して製造して貯蔵されている液化窒素と熱交換しLNGに再液化され、再液化されたLNG貯槽に貯蔵される。液化窒素はBOGの液に使用されるか又は急冷液化窒素として貯蔵され、別の用途のために使用される。BOGの液化に使用される場合には、BOG液化用熱交換器でBOGの冷却に使用されて気化して生じた窒素は排ガスとして大気中へ放出される。なお、NGの需要時に発生するBOGはBOG圧縮機により5～30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>に圧縮した後、払い出しLNGに混合して使用することができる。

【0044】本発明では、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器、流動層型熱交換器、BOG液化用熱交換器が必要により深冷ガス熱交換器が使用される。これらの熱交換器としては、従来のシェルアンドチューブ型が、低圧差がよいときにはプレートタイプ等のもので使用できる。

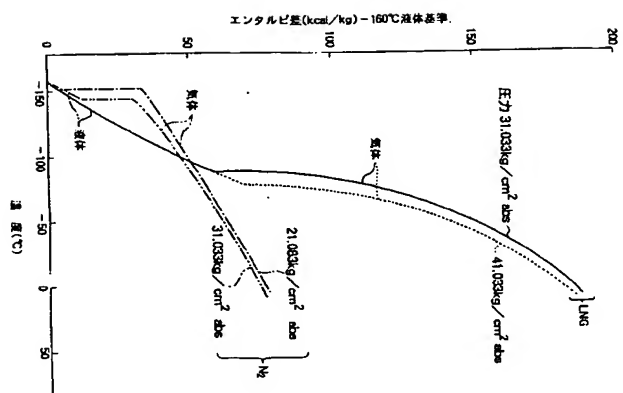
【0045】図1は本発明の1実施形態を示すフローシートである。図1において実線はNG無需要時の、破線はNG非無需要時の流れを示す。以下に本発明の一例として図1により、払い出しLNGの冷熱を利用したドライアイス及び液化窒素を製造し、貯蔵し、BOGを再液化する方法を説明する。LNG貯槽1(容量2～10万kl)の規模のものか現状では使用されている)には、LNGが槽圧 $-161^{\circ}\text{C}$ 程度で貯蔵されており、LNGの上部にはBOGが槽圧ないしやや加圧の0.2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> G程度で、 $-100$ ～ $-160^{\circ}\text{C}$ で留まっている。LNGの払い出し量は昼間NG無需要時に例えば、100 t/h程度、ポンプにより10～50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>に加圧されて払い出され、夜間NG非無需要時の払い出し量は0～10 t/h程度である。BOGの発生量は槽圧平均7 t/h程度である。

【0046】LNGの無需要時に、LNG貯槽1を出たLNGは、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器2で圧縮ガス(残排ガス)(窒素)の圧縮されたガス)13と熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器3で除塵後の燃焼排ガス10と熱交換してNG12となり、火力発電プラントや都市ガス用に30～80 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>に加圧されたNGとして払い出される。

【0047】一方、除塵器(図示せず)で水分を除去された燃焼排ガス10は上記流動層型熱交換器3で冷却パイプ、流動層粒子を介してNGと熱交換し約 $-40$ ～ $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ にて冷却され、流動層中でドライアイスの微粒子状粉体を生じ、残排ガスに同伴されて流動層から分離さ



【例2】



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